

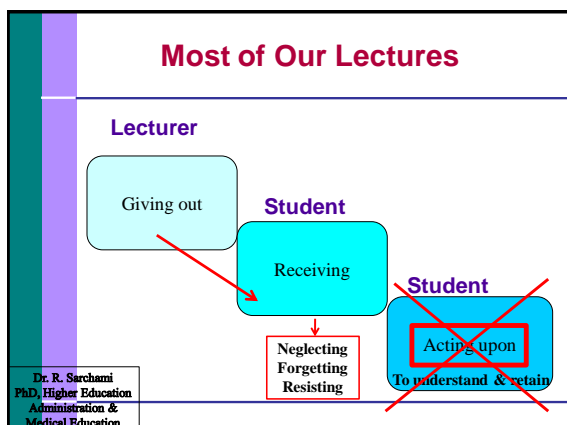
Interactive Lecturing

سخنرانی تعاملی

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1. Lecturing

is a time-saving teaching technique, to present information to a large number of students but may result in students who listen passively or students who do not listen at all.



Delivering a Lecture

Lecturing is not simply **talking** about what you know but it is a special form of **communication** in which voice, gesture, movement, facial expression, and eye contact can either **complement or harm the content.**

Good lecturers are

- Knowledgeable of the subject matter
- Verbally fluent and audible
- Enthusiastic
- Aware of students' diversity
- Friendly
- Humorous

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هنگام سخنرانی باید:

۱. توجه دانشجویان را به خود و به موضوع درس جلب کنیم
۲. به دانشجویان بگوییم که چه چیز را یاد خواهند گرفت و قادر به انجام چه کاری خواهند شد
۳. دانش جدید را به دانش قبلی آنها ربط دهیم
۴. از ساختار کلی دانش شروع و سپس به مباحث زیرمجموعه بپردازیم
۵. از ارائه دانش فراوان یا خیلی اندک پرهیز کنیم (۲۰ اسلاید در ۵۰ دقیقه و ۱۰ دقیقه برای سوال و جواب)
۶. بر روی نکات مهم تأکید کنیم و مثال بزنیم
۷. از ابزارهای سمعی بصری آموزشی استفاده کنیم
۸. با پرسش سوال، میزان یادگیری را بسنجیم

Increase Participation

Research shows people will:

- **Listen** for only 15-20 minutes without a break, (lectures must include 5 minutes rest intervals)
- **Learn** more when given an opportunity to think on what they have learned
- **Retain** more if they review or use the information immediately after learning it
- Participants **want to share** their knowledge and ideas

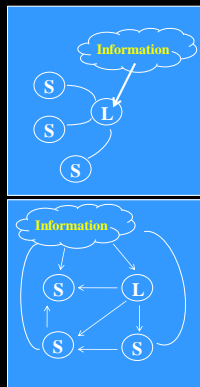
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2. Interactive lecturing

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TYPES OF LECTURE

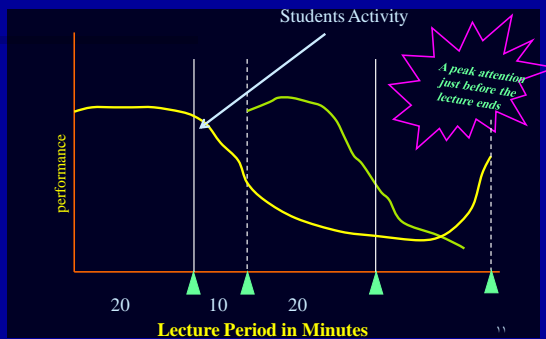
- DIDACTIC LECTURING
- INTERACTIVE LECTURING



Interactive lecture is a method through which the instructor incorporates engagement triggers and breaks the lecture at least once per class to have students participate in an activity that lets them work directly with the material.

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Attention fluctuates throughout a one-hour lecture



The Basic Structure of Interactive Lecture

The goal of interactive lecture is to engage students by finding ways for them to interact with:

1. The content: by assigning personal study
2. The instructor: by questions and discussions
3. Their classmates: by peer group works.

Interactive lecture techniques allow students to apply what they have learned.

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Triggers And Techniques

The engagement triggers capture and maintain student attention.

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Interactive Techniques

1. Think/Pair/Share
2. Case Study
3. Question & Answer Periods
4. Short writing exercises

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1. Think/Pair/Share (5-7 minutes)

- **Pose a question or problem.**
 - This should require participant to explain a concept in their own words or to apply, synthesize, or evaluate what they've learned.
- **Give participants one minute to think about their answers individually.**
- **Make them pair with a partner to compare answers.**
- **Ask them to share their responses with the class.**

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2. Case Study

- Provides students with actual problems/situations
- Provides a means of analyzing & solving a typical problem
- Follows by open-ended questions
 - Why the doctor did so?
 - “What would you do?”
 - Why? How?
- Lets students discuss controversial issues

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3. Question and Answer Period

- Determine times for questions at the beginning, middle, or end of your class
- Plan & tell participants about this time in advance (I am going to ask you a question after this part. So listen carefully!)
- Questions may be asked orally or written
- This period can include your questions and students' questions

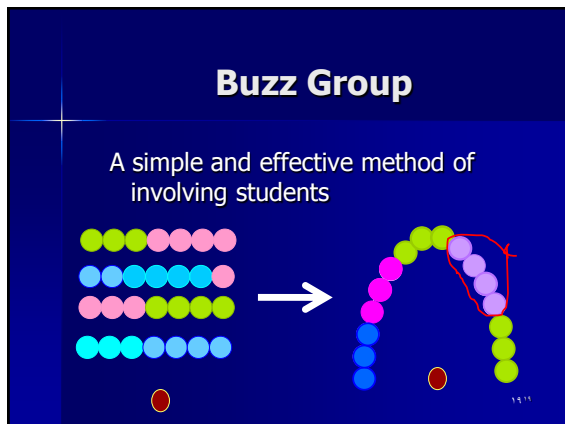
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4. Short Writing Exercises

It is a good practice to give participants a question. Then

- Ask them to write their responses (2 minutes)
- Collect responses & review them
- Ask random students to say what they wrote
- Clarify misunderstandings & answer questions (5-8 minutes)

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Deep and Surface approaches to learning.

They discovered that type of teaching and exams prepares students for two different approaches:

- (1) Deep learning focuses on overall understanding and details;
- (2) Surface learning focuses on single information parts, disconnected facts and rote memorization.

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Eventually

Surface learning causes students to feel they are wasting time and get disappointed and demotivated.

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Reasons for Surface or Deep learning

- **Surface learning is encouraged by**
 - Passive learning
 - Heavy workload
 - Lack of independence
 - Assessments that encourage recall
 - Lack of interest

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Reasons for Surface or Deep learning

- **Deep learning is encouraged by**
 - Active involvement
 - Relating to experience
 - Choices
 - Application

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Structural Learning Theory

Not all students learn the same. Therefore, teachers must provide opportunity for them to make their own mind structure and individual understanding.

Neglecting the mind structure causes that some students are missed.

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Diagnose the mistakes earlier

A simple glance at students notes or asking a question will show you if they are not getting the right idea.

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Incentives for Student Participation

- Offer some sort of participation marks.
- Inform students that questions may potentially appear on their final exams.
- Give students credit for completing a task even if you don't read them.

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Structuring and Managing the Interactive Class (Recommendations)

Effective classroom management skills are essential for effective interactive lectures.

- Establish a comfortable classroom atmosphere leading to interactive learning
- Be flexible enough for a noisy classroom,
- Be on time when you start and finish the students parts,
- Ask questions from all students not only active students.

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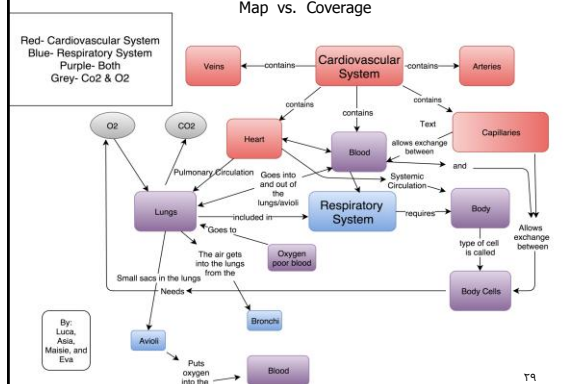
Time consuming method

Lecturers should only go over more difficult and important material rather than working on the full coverage of the textbook.

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Large group teaching

Map vs. Coverage



Knowing students as soon as possible using Thumbnail pictures, Name badge, or Name tents can help teachers to be of more connection with the class.

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Using Technology for Large Classes

In class:

- Remote slide changer
- Microphone
- E-books

Outside of class:

- Voice recorder
- Handouts
- Online communication
- Mobile communication

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Course & Lesson Plan Revise

Having an interactive lecture and active learning do not happen by chance, you have to plan for it.